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## Buginces Notices.

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## New-Pork Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1885.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Mr. Parnell seeking a combination with Liberals, ==== Reported fighting by Bulgarians. == British troops on their way to Egypt. DOMESTIC .- Congress opened: John Sherman

President of the Senate; John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House. === Estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. ==== Fears for the safety of vessels on the lakes. = Governor Cameron's message to the Virginia Legislature. .... Incorporation of New-England Raitroad. - Destructive fire in CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Rapid transit for the an-

Four men killed in the new aqueduct. and glass invoices raised. — The Gibbs Committee at work. — General Shaler before the Mayor. - A steam yacht ashore at Sandy Hook. Smallpox increasing. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 79.35 methods. Equally true it is that the choice of cents. - Stocks dull and lower, closing at about the lowest prices.

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly colder, followed by warmer, fair weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 34-; lowest, 16°; average, 19°.

Importers and traders will be interested in some statements in regard to importations of glass and china, published elsewhere in this paper. To put it mildly, there is a wide difference of opinion between a large class of importers and the customs officers touching the correctness of the invoices which the former present to show the dutiable value of their wares.

Mr. Coleman, the Street Commissioner, is accused by implication before the Senate Committee of spending more money in cleaning the streets in 1884 than was spent in 1879, and of officer's work has given so much satisfaction to were pretty clean during 1884 and that they were not so in 1879. It is better to spend more money to have work well done than to spend less and not have it done decently.

Persons who oppose the theory and practice of vaccination should study the contrast between the state of things in Montreal and in this city. In the Canadian town smallpox has raged wildly, as every one knows. Here, although numerous concealed cases have been discovered in which there had been exposure enough to start an epidemic under natural circumstances, the contagion has spread only slightly. The New-York Health Inspectors attribute the immunity of this city to the thoroughness with which the vaccination of residents is insisted upon and the prompt removal of patients to the Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

The men in Boston who are admirers of court tennis are still striving hard to cultivate an interest in the game. Pettit, the professional champion of the world in this sport, has just been playing a series of games there against Saunders, a young Englishman, who is not champion, but hopes to be. He does not seem to have much chance of winning the honor, for although he defeated Pettit yesterday, the latter gave him tremendous odds. Still such fine exhibitions of the sport attract attention, and if these fine players could be exhibited in New-York the men of leisure here who are trying to build a court would, perhaps, have less difficulty in raising the necessary money. After all, court tennis will never be a popular game, for it costs too much to build a court-about \$30,000 according to one estimate.

Stephen A. Walker, president of the Board of Education, evidently has not the fear of Grace before his eyes. He told the Senate Committee yesterday a lot of things about the Mayor's use of influence to secure the appointment of young Hardy to be a school principal in spite of the practice of the Board, with a plainness of speech that assuredly will not add to his popularity at the City Hall. Does Mr. Walker forget that Mr. Grace already controls a number of school commissioners and will presently have the appointment of enough more to hinder the re-election of Stephen A. Walker to the presidency of the Board ? Or does he think the Mayor (whose relations in regard to the public school system are decidedly delicate) will be more careful, after these facts are officially known, and not try to tinker politically with a board which the public demands shall be kept clear of politics ?

It is only about a fortnight ago that three men were killed in Shaft No. 3 of the aqueduct near Sing Sing. Yesterday four more came to an untimely end in the same place. As usual. it is said to have been their own fault, because they should have looked to see that the machinery was all right before they started down the shaft. This excuse of the contractors will not hold water. They employ laborers who hre generally ignorant and stupid, and naturally careless. The responsibility therefore rests upon the contractors to provide such means of safety as will protect the lives of employes under all reasonable circumstances. More than thirty aqueduct laborers have been killed thus far. It is time that the Coroners | Privce Alexander's territory is overrun with | fail to weaken the seditious class which by capt-

WHY LEGISLATURES CANNOT LEGISLATE.

It is a striking fact that, on both sides of the ocean, the burning question with Englishspeaking nations is whether legislative bodies can in any way be made to legislate. In the British House of Commons, according to Mr. Morley, we have "idleness without rest, industry without work, argument without persuasion, and majorities without power." terse description would apply as well to legislative bodies not so far distant. Experience during the past few years has proved that the British Government can no longer perform its functions satisfactorily or safely without radical changes of some sort. The law-making body there is found miserably incompetent to make laws. It can talk, and wrangle, and ask questions, but in any emergency cannot be counted upon to pass even the most necessary measures. But the British Parliament is not more incapable in this respect than the United States House of Representatives. For years it has been the complaint that we have had "a donothing Congress," and yet a Democratic House has so threatened all trade and industry that the business men of all parties have rejaiced with exceeding great joy whenever Congress has adjourned, as one might when escaping from a nightmare. Mr. Springer and others propose changes of the rules, but while everybody knows that Congress is now incapable of performing the functions for which it was created, there is room for great doubt whether the change proposed will not make a bad matter worse. Finally, in the different State legislatures the same incapacity of legislative bodies to do any good is observed, and the same tendency to become public nuisances by the evil which they do or threaten. Ohio was cursed by a Legislature last year. Mr. Husted, with his great experience, proposes some judicious reforms by which he hopes to make the New-York Legislature less a nuisance than at times

it has been. All these bodies come into being for the same purpose-to make laws for the benefit of the community. But they differ in almost every particular in origin and in procedure; in the constituencies from which they spring, in their relations to executive power, in the mode of selecting candidates, in the suffrage by which members are chosen, in the forms of organization, and in the rules by which they are governed. Differing in almost everything else, and among Pennsylvania miners. —— All quiet in illustrating almost every device of English-Utab. —— Annual report of the New-York and speaking people for the purcose of getting laws speaking people for the purrose of getting laws made, they all agree in their incapacity to make laws for the common good. It may be added that he who studies the procedure of French or German law-making bodies does not find that the difficulty is one peculiar to Anglo-Saxon or English-speaking races.

The broad fact, it would seem, might suggest to those who are seeking reform that the evil is not to be cared by mere changes of rules or "bad men" is not the root of the evil, nor can it be expected that a radical remedy will come from a choice of better men. For the methods of getting the best men, which are illustrated in State and National elections on both sides of the ocean, are exceedingly various, and are the result of centuries of experience and gradual evolution. Moreover, the great majority of men chosen are in point of fact honest, intelligent, and sincerely zealous to serve the people. It must be expected that some knaves and hypocrites will get chosen under any form of selection. It must be expected that party spirit will make a great deal of trouble; a remedy which depends on the abolition of party spirit is adapted only for an ideal world. Legislatures try to do too much, it is said. Doubtless it is true, but the power to determine what it shall try to do is a necessary element in the lawmaking power, and if the body cannot be having carted off fewer loads of refuse. This trusted to that extent, it cannot be trusted at

the public that it is entirely safe to wait for Is it not worth while to consider whether the his explanation before indulging in criticism root of the evil is the selection of men to repreat his expense. Certain it is that the streets | sent not the interests of the whole, but the interests of geographical fragments? The sole to make laws for the common good. That does not mean laws for the good of the majority of towns or of districts, of boroughs or of parishes. But the member chosen by and for a district primarily represents the district, and seeks its interests, and not the interests of the whole country or State. If this is the root of the evil, it is not wise to expect too much from reforms, however meritorious, which concern only the modes of procedure. But it is wise so to shape those reforms as to limit as far as possible the evil tendencies of the present system.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Although both houses of Congress were organized yesterday, the prospect for immediate legislation is not good. The House has to decide upon changing its rules before the Speaker can seriously begin the work of forming his committees. While there is a large majority apparently in favor of a change, there is no agreement as to what form it shall take. It is clear that something ought to be done to facilitate legislation in the House. Last year the committees reported 997 bills which failed for lack of consideration. Many of them ought to fail, but a system which allows no discrimination between good and bad measures should not be perpetuated. Fortunately the Republican Senate can be relied upon as a barrier to injurious legislation. The consideration of the President's nominations promises to take up much of the Senate's time. The proposition to do this work in open session is an excellent one,

General Logan's purpose to oppose the confirmation of officials appointed in place of veterans who have been removed without cause is to be commended. If what he has to say on this subject should be said in open session so much the better. The country does not desire any factious opposition on the part of the Senate to the President's nominations, but it does expect that body to uphold Civil Service reform principles and to protest against the violation of the spirit or the letter of the statnte which declares that Union veterans shall be preferred in the Civil Service.

COERCION IN THE BALKAN.

The Eastern situation is reassuring from its apparent hopelessness. Servia and Bulgaria seem determined to resume hostilities, and the Conference has abandoned the attempt to effect a settlement of the Balkan question. Austria having menaced Prince Alexander with war, if he ventures to invade Servia, will be forced to send an army to the scene of hostilities; and Rassia will not, cannot, remain an idle spectator, if Bulgaria is exposed to attack from Europe. But, paradoxical as it may seem, this element of hopelessness is itself a hopeful sign. The failure of the Conference and the pressing necessity for Austrian intervention inevitably involve a tremendous risk of a European war, for which neither of the great rivals for supremacy in the Balkan is prepared. Let the signal for an invasion of Bulgaria be given at Vienna and Pesth, and St. Petersburg will at once be fired with enthusiasm for another campaign beyond the Danube. The two military empires cannot remain at peace if

and the District-Attorney's office took measures to let the contractors understand that accidents of this kind must stop.

Austrian battalions. The gravity of the situits own emphatic repudiation.

The convention so fortunately compelled its own emphatic repudiation.

Sir Frederick is so handsome its own emphatic repudiation.

Sir Frederick was a sculptor, and he did this and that accident that accidents of this kind must stop.

The Chinese question will never be settled involves the certainty of a general European proke in, drawling—"Y-a-a-s, and paints."

The Chinese question will never be settled involves the certainty of a general European proke in, drawling—"Y-a-a-s, and paints." war unless hostilities can be averted by diplomatic pressure promptly and effectively

exerted. The latest dispatches tend to confirm this conclusion. Austria has now sent an ultimatum to both King Milan and Prince Alexander threatening them with the most serious consequences if there shall be an outbreak of hostilities on either side. It is bringing coercion to beer alike upon its ally and his victorious rival, and exerting all its influence on bahalf of peace. At the same time it is reported that Russia has determined to occupy Bulgaria, if hostilities are renewed by either Servia or Bulgaria. If these rumors are confirmed it will be evident that there is a preconcerted arrangement on the part of the two emp:res to compel the warring States to come to terms with each other.

PLAIN FACTS FOR BRIDGE OFFICIALS. The claim of the Bridge officials that Satur day's accident was due solely to the fact that the New-York extension has not been allowed to be built is not convincing. They say that the collision would not have occurred if it had not been necessary to send out trains a minute and a half apart. This was because of lack of room to switch longer trains at the New-York end. During October the Bridge railway carried an average of 61,937 passengers daily. Judging from the rate of increase of the last few months, it is not probable that many years will pass before the daily average will be 120,000. Then trains of four cars each run at intervals of one and a half minutes will be necessary to carry them; and, if the official statements now made are to be believed, the liability to serious accident will be a continual menace to the passengers. This is indeed a sorry state of things!

The trustees' effort to shift the responsibility will not do. Nothing can be plainer than that the primary cause of the collision on Saturday morning was a failure of the grip. The same is true of the less disastrous accident a fortnight ago. The secondary cause may have been the sliding of the wheels after the brakes had been screwed up to the utmost notch, or ineffective signalling, or a failure to see signals that were given: but the indisputable fact remains that if both grips on the first train had worked properly there would have been no trouble. Still the officials declare that the grip is perfect and that no change will be made. The defects in the grip were pointed out clearly yesterday. Unless something is done to remedy those defects the public will lose all confidence in the competency of the Bridge managers. Are the loss of several lives and serious damage to property needed to open their eyes to a state of things perfectly plain to everybody outside of the Bridge offices ?

ABUSES OF THE INJUNCTION SYSTEM. Now that the West Shore settlement has been completed, it is proper to say a few words in

regard to the recent proceedings at Syracuse. The sentiment in favor of the settlement among both the Central and the West Shore stockholders was practically unanimous, but a well-known gang of conspirators in Wall Street induced the holders of \$32,900 in shares to set up a proceeding which stood in the way of an adjustment which the holders of tens of millions had approved. Of course, even the smallest minority has its rights. But this was a proceeding obviously open to suspicion, and it was accompanied with a furious effort to break down quotations in Wall Street, It bore all the signs of a raid on values, circumstance should have led Judge Kennedy to exercise deliberation care in the matter. The public had been informed for a month by the most conspicuous announcements and advertisements that this settlement was about to be made. No application to the courts was put in until the Saturday before the sale of the West Shore road at Newburg under Judge Brown's order and the injunction was served on Monday. Judge Kennedy required a paltry indemnity bond of \$250 from the plaintiffs, instead of one bearing some proportion to the case came to a hearing the representatives | by the people takes his place. of the Central offered to give a bond of \$100,000 to indemnify the plaintiffs who owned only \$32,900 in shares. The judge reserved his decision, and finally the railway managers were forced to make a private settlement with the plaintiffs.

The confidence of the people of New-York in the bench and bar is impaired by such proceedings. It is the duty of our judges to grant injunctions only after careful consideration of the rights of the defendants as well as those of the plaintiffs. They should be returnable at a date early enough to avoid causing irreparable injury to important interests; and when the defendants offer bonds which will pay many times over any damage which can possibly be inflicted on plaintiffs, the defence is certainly entitled to fair treatment. The abuses of our injunction system have become flagrant. Our indges, no matter how excellent nay be their intentions, cannot afford to allow themselves to be used as tools of men who are seeking to break down values and destroy public con

KNIGHTS OF LABOR AND CHINESE.

The Knights of Labor have taken an important and significant step in California, and one which does them much credit. They called a convention in San Francisco to discuss the Chinese question and try to discover some rational solution of the difficulties involved. But the Chinese question has been so played upon by demagogues in the Golden State, and so leaned upon by bummers and tramps who stand in hourly need of some excuse for their incorrigible laziness, that it cannot be mentioned without exciting the attention of a formidable element of this kind which hopes to dignify itself by adopting the title "Socialist." This element, which is specially prevalent, rank, impudent and worthless, in San Francisco, captared the convention, and frustrated its purpose by passing some red-hot resolutions calling on the Chinese to go " immediately," and threatening them with the usual penalties if they failed to obey the injunction. Thereupon the Knights of Labor, announcing manfally that they could have nothing to do with lawless and violent propositions, left the hall, and were followed apparently by all the other genuine labor organizations, leaving the Socialist-bummers in possession of the fragments of the conven-

Now it may be said that the Knights of Labor did no more than their duty, but the fact is that they displayed a really uncommon resolution and faced damaging unpopularity with remarkable courage. It requires an ususual degree of intrepidity nowadays in San Francisco to go counter to the fulminations of the Sand Lots. The Knights of Labor, however, have done this thing. They have separated themselves formally and publicly from the irresponsible element that seeks to bring about an attack on the Chinese with an ulterior view to plunder during the confusion. They have vindicated the cause of Labor in the Far West from the suspicion that it had been seduced into an alliance with the so-called Socialists; and while this step will strengthen them with the country it cannot

done by reason and judgment divested of all passion, prejudice and demagogism. The San Francisco Knights of Labor have advanced the whole matter by their action, and they deserve praise for their sound sense and firmness.

Mr. Boecher's family organ, The Evening Post, cannot understand wherein the resumption of specie payments in this country, so soon after a devastating war that covered a continent and left o colossal a debt, deserves to be called a triumph such as no other nation has ever achieved. But then there are so many things it never can understand-especially where any comprehension of this country is required.

The prospect that England will be denuded of ner wealth in the payment of the enormous clauss of sauguine American heirs to (mythical) English estates is not immediately alarming. It is true that the shrewd lawyers who are stimulating the dreams of the claimants to the Townley estate put the total of that property at \$800,000,000, and if they get a judgment in their favor Queen Victoria will undoubtedly be compelled to hang out the red flag of the auctioneer on Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace and to clap a mortgage on Westmin ster Abbey. But it must not be forgotten that the English courts alone have jurisdiction, and they will naturally be reductant to bring about such harrowing results. The Baker estate is just now before the public eye, as well as that of the Townleys. We are informed, as usual, that the Baker property is of enormous value. It seems that the only missing link in the chain of evidence that will secure it for the American heirs is the marriage certificate of John Baker and Martha Britton, dated about 1745. And yet the paitry sum of fitty dollars is offered for this certificate. There's something wrong here. That certificate is worth at least \$500,000 to the lucky holder. How do the Baker heirs expect to get millions by putting up only fifty dollars !

Captain W. R. Smith, commanding Battery A, 1st Regiment, Dakota National Guard, has kindly sent word to the press that he is in this city on his way to England on sixty days' leave of absence. A great deal of nervous apprehension prevails in military circles as to the fate of Dakota in Captain Smith's absence.

Mahone was a small man, but he took more room in the Senate than either Barbour or Daniel can

The women school teachers of Des Moines, Iowa, are in a critical position. The school board has passed a resolution making resignation impossible before the end of the school year. And this because so many of the young women who have fallen into the habit of resigning, for the purpose of marrying, in the middle of the terms! A shudder at the hardneartedness of the members of this school board will pass through the thousands of superfluous only in the numerical senses unmarried women m New-lingland at this piece of news.

It is believed as a result of Mr. Parnell's strength that the next Parliament will be very short. It is a pity that Mr. Parnell has no strength in our own

The text of the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio on the Registration Act increases the surprise that the court declared the act unconstitutional. The decision appears to have been prepared by Judge Atherton, the unflinching partisan who was recently appointed, much to his disgrace, by Governor Hoadly, and who was voted down by the people at the October election. He is the same mment person who, when informed of his appointment, waved his commission before a crowd and informed his friends he was now Judge, and 'if you have any cases you want decided, bring hem up," But the other Judges concurred in the lecision, and in this case Atherion cannot bear the responsibility alone. The decision leaves some doubt whether it was based, in the judgment of the court, on the fact that the law applied to Cincinnati and Cievetand alone, and not to other parts of the State as well. In its terms, however, the decision refers especially to certain provision of the Registration Act under which persons could have been excluded from voting, the court conduded, unpecessarily and wrongfully. It is not act similar in its general provisions, but avoiding some of the points to which the court appears to have objected, may be passed by the Legislature Court that is to be. For soon after January 1 Mr. object for which the law-making body exists is the vastness of the interests in olved. When Atherton ceases to be a Judge, and the one chosen

Every bride who visits the White House receives n elegant bouquet. This country does all it proporly can to encourage the marriage lostitution, nothwithstanding the ill-esteem in which it is held by the Hon, J. Lawrence Suilivan.

The city budget came before the Albany Comnon Council the other evening. Whereupon one of the Democratic members of the Conneil moved to ent down the appropriation for the local Civil Service Board from \$2,500 to the paltry sum of \$300. The motion encountered the opposition of all his tellow Republican members. The kind of Civil Service reform which commends itself to your typical Democrat is the kind that costs nothing and is worth no more than it costs.

United States District-Attorney Dorsheimer's horses ran away with him the other day in Washington. The jolly fellow escaped with far fewer bruises than he has received upon occasions when his head has run away with him.

The approaching session of Parliament will probably witness an exciting race between Liberals and Tories to keep out of office. Lord Salisbury will not want to remain in power and be dependent upon Mr. Parnell's charity, and Mr. Gladstone will be equally unwilling to govern the country with so feeble a majority as he has. Each leader will desire to have the other effect a compromise with the Irish party and get a bad reputation from the coalition with Mr. Parnell, without which Parliamentary government will be clearly impracticable

Poor Hodge has the satisfaction of knowing that he has made a hodge-podge of the Tory triumphs in the English boroughs.

There is one eternal and essential difference between ex-Alderman Sterling and a Bridge ear. His failure to catch on was not the fault of the grip.

PERSONAL.

John Paine, who died last Monday at the advanced age f ninety-two, will be remembered by old New-York peo Fifty years ago the lottery business, much like auction selling today, was a respectable and well-paying pursuit. Much of Mr. Paine's fortune was made in that

Robert Grant, the author of "Confessions of a Frivoous Girl," has two novels in press. Contrary to his own wishes, he has yielded to the advice of literary friends and the new novels will be after the fashion of his first work, instead of resembing that ansalisfactory "Aver-age Man."

Ex-Senator Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, will accept the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court of that State, office of Separation of the analogorous transfer of the large and the large and the large area is revised edition of his work on the Constitution Mme. Pauline L'Allemand says she well remembers

use, N. Y. (her native place), when she wast, only four The Cincinnati Normal School celebrated the last birthday anniversary of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and

ner first public appearance as a singer. It was in Syra-

tier, the artist. Whistier, he says, does not thoroughly admire any one but himself. He is so near his own genius, and it is so big, that he can't see over it of around it, and therefore loses much that the rest of the world enjoys. Sir Frederick Leighton is a most versatile man. He not only paints, but he is a sculptor, a poet, and a man of society. It is the fashion in London to rave over him, and the women of Belgravia are ready and willing to talk of Sir Frederick all day long One day Whistler had to listen for an hour or more to a feminine rhapeody on Leighton. "Sir Frederick's verses

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Recent police proceedings against a Berlin photographer by name of Albert have disclosed a curious kind of fraud on a confiding public. Albert had sold alleged photographs of the Emperor William and one of his grandsons that were shown to be bogus. The grandson's picture was not even a boy's, but a "plate" of the photographer's daughter, touched up to give it a masiline look. It was explained during the trial that photographers made a common tractice of reproducing "men of the moment" by hitching their faces to any convenient body of the requisite size and paiming them off as likenesses. Mr. Albert escaped punishment on the claim that the plates were sold simply as "intended to represent " the royal highnesses, which was indisputably

"Stay, milkman, stay, and hear my whoa, This day I give you warning. The milk you left on the stops below Is blue as the skies of morning."

Then the milkman laughed his loud " ho, ho! " The maid and her anger scorning!
"In course," he said, "for the east wind blew
All over the cans this morning."
—[R. J. Burdette.

No news has yet been received that the office of The Rosion Evening Traveler has been mobbed. But one is led to expect some such news in consequence of the publication in a recent issue of the incendiary statement that "Boston as a literary centre is stiffed and repressed and limited on every side by the personal relations of authors, publishers and critics; by the assumption that the New-England canon of taste is the one from which there is no appeal, and by the professional machinery that strangles every spontaneous impulse." If the indignant Bostonians keep their hands off the editor and content themselves with strangling spontaneous im pulses, the outside world of barbarians will be surprised. "I went ter see Judie th' uther night," said the midget newsboy, "but don't say a word 'bout it. Ef they got on at 'the Home' I'd git 'hark from the toom.' They're deep set agin' thenyters there, they are. But I heerd s'muten' bout her nobs thet I laid m'sef out ter see hur. I hung 'roun' ther door, an' in ther middle of ther first ak' a feller what was ingusted come out, an' I sez to him, sez I:

"Give me yer check, mister!"
"An' he sez, sez he:
"Fur why! They're taikin' French,' sez he, 'Ef you wuz playin' fur or French flat,' sez he, 'yer wudden't get inter the frunt yard,' he sez.
"Wee, sez l, an' it broke him ail up, an' he guv me

the check. 2, 1 in 10 force in the check. She was playin' that 'Maskit,' an' I've seed it s'offen that I'm on, an' of she'd taiked in Greek it'd bin the same thing. But I'm not stuck on her, she's not a four-time winner by no means. She carries too mutch in her clo's. She's fat, an' more'n fat, and not party, 'ceptin' hur eyes. Them's ther ketchers. She blinks roun' innercint-like, an' see some things what's awful, an' et ther same time duzn't ak like she know'd what she wuz taikin' hoon, 'ceptin' fur hur eyes. Them's what gives hur 'way,'"—[Chicago Mail.

It is safe to predict that when an Irish Government is It is safe to predict that when an Irish overfluent is established in Irchard there will be no more dericely hated man there than Mr. Parnell, whom a certain sec-tion of "patriots" are pretending to mand, with bitterness in their hearts. It is to the interest of these "patriots" to keep up agitation; and legitimate success is the thing to which they look forward with doubts and fears.— [New York; Freeman's Journal.

A very faithful and popular Congregational elergyman, not a thousand miles from Pitisfield, Mass., received from a friend a basket of choice champagne. Coon after a deat friend-a professor not far from Amherst-paid im a visit, and at dinner the champagne was sampled. The afternoon of the same day at school a little son of what he knew about Lake Champlain. He replied that for dinner that very day and that it came in bottles.

THE MAIDEN'S PAREWELL. The time has come and we must part;
The tearstrop dims mine eye.
How off I've classed thee to my heart
With joy in days gone by !

When first I saw thee I was sure

How oft in days, forever past,
My form thou hast embraced!
Another takes thy place at last
And clasps me round the waist.

But such is life—we meet to part, In midst of change we dwell.

I clasp another to my breast-Old corset, fare thee well !

The Chicago Mail calls attention to the fact that there re now several places in Chicago where good eating is to be had. If this thing goes on, Chicago will soon begin to regard itself as a real metropolis, and what will St. Louis do then, poor thing t

The latest craze must account for it. A Hartford lady stepped into a tea store and inquired:

" be you make any use of the old labels on your tea

hesis!"
"No'me. Only to thraw them away."
"On, dear, what a pily. Do you know that they are
ery fashionable just now!"
"No, indeed. Then they'il be worth about a dollar a

Effect of the " Mikado " parties. - Hartford Post. There seems to be a great demand just now for so alled "types" of American character, and reporters on ome Western papers can't see an odd-looking tramp shambling along the streets without writing him up as a new "type " of the great American people.

A REMI-NUISANCE In Short- Very Short-Meter. Larder, Arder. Worms, Squirms, Trouting.

Stream, Scream, Laved, Saved. Switch, Twitch.

Weep. Sieep. There are entrent as many pronunciations of the word ocalne as there are syllables, at least. The authentic pronunciation as given by one who ought to know is

I met a remarkable man over in Minneapolis the other I met a remarkable man over in Minneapolis the other day. He is a Scoten machinst, and a remarkably fine workman. His horby and his chief delight is the study or languages. I will venture to say that there is not a better linguist in the Northwest. French, Italian, Spantsh and German are boy's play to him. He not only speaks and reads these fluently, but Norwegian, Danish and Russian as well. In the last he is particularly well versed. I believe he is now studying Hebrew in order to read the ancient writings.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.

MUSIC.

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA. The Metropolitan Opera House was crowded

ast night when Goldmark's " Queen of Sheba" had its third representation a proof that the opera has touched a popular enord. The cast was the same as at the first rformance except that Frau Krauss essayed the rôle of The music of the part is crueity difficult, beside being too high for Fran Krauss's voice, and she was plainly overweighted with it, especially in the first act, when her nervousness in attempting a new rôle added to the hardsup of her position. Later in the evening she

THE BLACK HUSSAR. A cordial welcome was last night given to

dr. McCaull's operetta company, who returned with the "Black Hussar" to the stage of the Star Theatre. There numerous audience was nevertheless in attendance, and selves in public favor during the long received with warm marks of appreciation. The operetta is one that wears exceedingly well and attests the value of sympathetic co-operation between an admirable writer, an experienced theatrical man and a good musician. That the fruits of this co-operation have ost much in the adaptation we have already stated in these columns; but when so much of the essence of the work lay in its appeal to the patriotic spirit of Germany, which, of course, could not influence the favorable optance of the work here, it was, perhaps, necessary to fift the farcical element into prominence by the English parcely. Musically the operatic is the brightest of Herr Muliocker's creations, and some of its numbers are on an equality with the best that that the Vienness Writers

have produced.

Mr. McCaull's company is practically the same that presented the operata here before save that Mr. George C. Boniface, jr., impersonated Piffices instead of Dixby Bell—a change which we think to be for the better. Miss Lily Post and Miss Marie Jansen have maintained their impersonations on the old lines but Mine. Cottrelly has ersonations on the old lines but died many touches to the part of f ost legentous sketch of the thrifty German house r filled with a mortal hatred of dirt. Mr. De fop per and Mark Smith were seen and heard with casage and the music went well under the intelli-lifection of Mr. W. G. Dietrich, whosfills the direc-har paly.

A CANAL HURT BY WATER,
From The Phitadelphia News.

Not the least painful feature of the late hurricane is
the fact that it blew the ocean all over Asphwall and
wet part of Mr. De Lesseps' brand new canal.

----NOT SUITABLY RECOGNIZED. It is a source of univisued surprise and pain to many people that no price was awarded at the crazy quilt show to The Times and Post. Their effort to prove that

President Cieveland sought to defeat Governor Hill by voting for him deserved some recognition when premiums for cocentricity were being awarded.

OH, NO! TOO UNLIKE VILAS,

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

Yesterday's storm must have had an immediate delivery stamp on it. It was discovered at St. Paul at 10
o'clock and before 2 it was tearing through the streets of
Milwaukee.

THE SENATE AN EXPENSIVE BODY. WHAT THIRTEEN MEMBERS COST IN ONE

LITTLE HOUR-GOSSIP. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNA.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The Senate is nature ally an expensive body of men. There are now, for instance, three cierks and messengers to every Senator, and it costs nearly \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year for the delivery of the Senate mail. Hence it is, perhaps, that when committees of this body travel they are consider legitimate game by hotel-keepers and others. I am told that the Senatorial party which attended the Hendricks funeral, upon arriving at Indianapolis, was driven to the Dennison House. It occupied the parlors in that hotel for one hour. The bill for this accommodation, without refreshments of any character, as presented, was \$256.

There were only thirteen Senators in the party. The appointment of ex-Governor Glick to be Pension Agent is not received with great favor by veterans ou West. During the war Glick was a Copperhead of the most pronounced type. He never let an opportunity pass without showing the spirit of disloyalty that was in him. A Kansas Congressman tells me that Glick, while in command of a stay-at-home corps raised for the pur-pose of defending the State against invasion, was in the habit nightly of going out with a lantern to determine the exact location of the State line, so afraid was he of the exact location of the State line, so afraid was he of crossing it and of getting involved in some fight. This, at least, is one of the stories they tell down in Kansas and is said to be characteristic of the man. The cattle industry has reached a wonderful develop-

ment in this country within the last thirty years. In 1850 there were in round numbers about 17,778,000 head of cattle in the United States. Ten years later this number had been increased to 25,620,000. In 1870 there was a slight falling off, the number counted being only 23,820,000. The loss was more than made good, however, in 1880, when there were found to be in the country not less than 35,925,000 hoad of cattle. Comner Colman estimates that to-day the number is not far from 45,000,000. It is difficult to appreciate the vast accumulation which this figure represents. The Commissioner says that if a column should be formed twelve animals deep, one end resting at New York City, its centre outlefuling is a Francisco and its other arm reaching back to Boston, such a column would contain about the number which new forms the basis of the cattle industry of the United States. The value of these animals would not be less than \$1,200,000,000. not far from 45,000,000. It is difficult to appreciate the

cattle industry of the United States. The value of these animals would not be less than \$1,200,000,000.

The committee having charge of the removal of the statue of General John A. Rawlins, which now stands in the triangle at the western terminus of New-York ave, have selected the area in front of the War Department as the spot upon which to place the statue. The President and Secretary of War both approve this choice. It requires the approval, however, of Congress before the statue can be moved. This no doubt will be obtained without trouble. A writer is The Copilal says that General Grant paid the foneral expenses of General Rawlins out of his own pocket and bought the lot in the Congressional Cemetery where the body lies, as General Rawlins ieft his family entirely without means. Mrs. Rawlins remarried shortly after and moved West, and is now in good circumstances. When it was discovered that General Grant had borne the funeral expenses a fund was raised to reimburse him, but he refused to accept it, and the money went to pay for the monument which now stands over the grave.

Here is a story which Congressman Anderson, of Ohio, tells of his colleague. Mr. Hill: A year ago, he says, Hill went up isto Michigan on a stumping expedition to help out in a campaign. While there he became acquainted with a Democrat who was able to make a good out as a process of the way was unfortunately, addited to imp speech, but who was, unfortunately, addicte e b tile. Hill had had some experience with his end on this score, but nevertheless asked him step steech, but who was, and changes asked him to the butte. Hill had had some experience with his new friend on this score, but nevertheless asked him to come to Onio this year and make some speeches in the campaign there. The Michigan man said he would come, provided the State Committee invited him. Hill promised to arrange this. With this understanding they parted, About two months ago Hill wrote to the chairman of the State Committee asking him to invite his Michigan friend. He said he was sure his friend would do a great deal of good. As a sump speaker he had no equal, out he also added; "You ought to send some one atong to which him. He is liable to set drunk, and if he should do so he might disgrace us." This letter finishes, he wrote another to his Michigan man saying that he had written to the committee and expressing the hope that he would come. But when Mr. Hill directed the two envelopes he put the letter for the State Committee in the envelope a diversed to his Michigan friend and the one fire added for the latter won, to the State Committee. He hasn't seen him stace. But when they meet there will be blood on the moon.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE NOI UNHEALTHFUL. To the Edutor of The Tribune.

SIR: There appeared in THE TRIBUNE of December 5 an article in relation to Oak Hill Cemetery and the water in the vicinity thereof, which article, on account of the incompleteness of its statements, had a tendency to unjustly consemputy to Rockland College, of which I am the principal. Our college grounds do not oin those of the cemetery as it is as present, but border in property which it has been proposed to use in the ature for oursal purposes. It is not a present danger to

institution or its surroundings. We considered the importance of good water a long time since, and more than a year ago arranged to get our supply. From the Nyuck Water Works Company, which brings its water a distance of two miles to all parts of our college and for all purposes. Nor has the existence of the cemetery, as it now is, caused the singhtest sickness in Nyack value. The cydeness of taint which the State Board of Health found were merely so many damor signal so ware the trus-tees of Oak iffil Cometery against any further encrosse-ment upon the Bults of the town. W. H. HANNISTER, Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1883. Principal.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY. Mr. Von Stade, of No. 36 East Thirty-sixth-

st, gave a reception yesterday afternson from 4 until 5 o'clock. There were music and refreshments. Miss Ven Stade as fited in receiving the guests. About one handred were present. Mrs. C. K. Sutton, of No. 239 Fifth-ave., gave a recep-

tion yesterday afternoon to introduce into society her arandhaughier, Miss Godwin. Several hundred people were present, and Miss Godwin received in a voluqueta-and baskets of rises. She is a niece of Mrs. Loyd. Aspinwall and granddaughter of the authoress Aun S. Stephens. SOROSIS DISCUSSING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Mallory, wife of the editor of The Churchman, Mrs. Rafus Zophaum, Mrs. Edward Blashfield and Mrs. Now-it were present as guests at the meeting of Scroels yesterday. Lizzis W. Champney read a paper on "Three Indian Tribes and Their Laucational Neets." The question of the day was: "What are the Defects in our School System, and How can They be Remedied!" Mrs. Titeomb, Mary Ribey Smith, Lauc C. Smith, Laucy C. Flooms, Robecca A. Morse, Mary F. Coe and therefore Webb spoke on the question. Martin Powers, a consin of John G. Whittler, and a teacher in the Minnesota State Asylum for Imbeclies, spoke briefly. Churchman, Mrs. Rafus Zophaun, Mrs. Edward Blash-

FAIR FOR THE AID OF THE BLIND. Under the auspices of the lady managers of the Society for the Benefit of the Destitute Bind a fair and reception will be given to-day and to-morrow a and reception will be given to-day and to-morrow as the Hottel Brunswick. An entertainment for children and a performance on the zitner by Miss Berzee will be an attenctive feature of to-day's reception. On the work table will be displayed various acticles made by the inmates of the Home for the Blind. Refreshments and inneh will be served after 12 o'clock under size direc-tion of the Misses Hall, Underhill, Hoffman, Dehou and Mrs. Daniel Huntington. The other tables will be pro-lide with attractive articles.

THE MEN WHO DID NOT ELECT WOODWARD. The first annual meeting of the Council of he Brookiyn Citizens' League was held last evening in the directors' room of the Academy of Music to elect officers for the league. Nearly all the members of the the directors' room of the Academy of Music to electionic of the league. Nearly all the members of the council were present. W. J. D. Campbell president. The choice of officers resulted as follows: President, Heary Hentz; vice-presidents, Thomas H. Rodman, General C. F. Christensen, John C. McGuire and General C. Mollineaux; secretary, George F. Peabody; treacurer, Charles H. Schieren; executive committee, David A. B. Body, A. R. Thompson, Jr., Clarence W. Bowen and J. Warren Greene.

NEW RULES ON THE BRIDGE.

The Bridge authorities took two measures yesterday to insure safety from accidents on the yesterday to histire safety from accisents on the railroad. As it is impossible for the train-dispatcher to see trains after they have left the Brooklyn approach upon the Bridge proper, a flagman will be stationed at the ends of the trusses to signal whenever a train steps on the up grade, and the trains will be run by the engineer of the switching locomotive at a uniform rate of four miles an hour at the point where the cable is gripped. Regular and careful inspections of the grips and brakes have also been ordered. gripped. Regular and careful and brakes have also been ordered.

CARS RUN IN UNIVERSITY-PLACE. After a few months' service in lower Broad-

way, nity newly-painted University-place horse-cars were shunted to their old line of travel and ran down to their old Barclay-si-terminus at the Astor House. The change caused a good deal of confusion among passengers who did not observe the placards in the car windows and boarded the cars expecting to go down Broadway below Union Square. way, fifty newly-painted University-place horse-cars THE WESLEYAN CLUB DINNER.

The Wesleyan University Club of New-York, will hold its seventeenth annual reunion at Clark's, in West Twenty-third-st., on Friday evening. Dinner will be zerved at 5 o'clock. Music will be furnished by a quartet from the College Glee Club. At 5 o'clock there will be a business meeting. MRS. JOHN DREW IN " LONDON ASSURANCE."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7 (Special) .- Mrs John Drew appeared to-night at her own theatre, The Arch. as Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance." All parts of the house were crowded and she met with a warn reception.